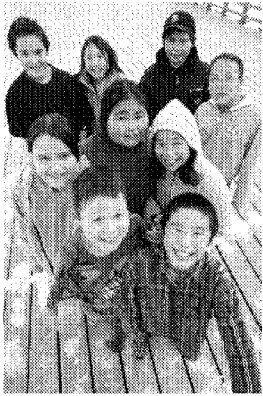
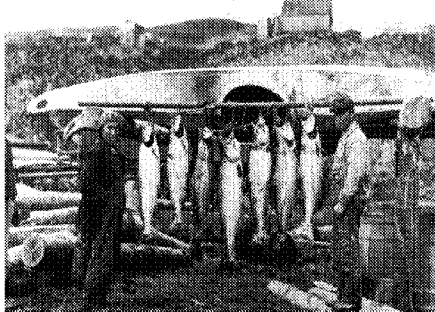
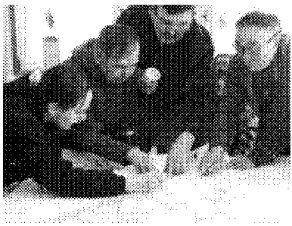
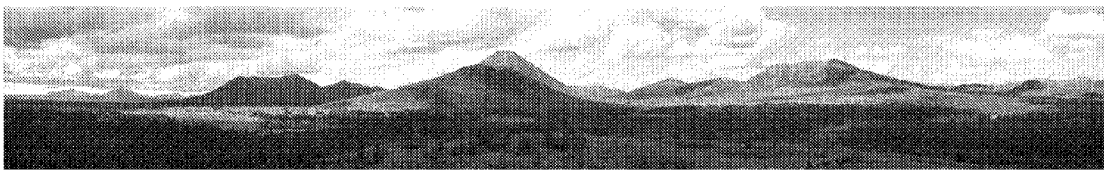


A Science-based Framework for Conservation of Salmon in Bristol Bay, Alaska

David Albert
Director of Conservation Science
The Nature Conservancy, Alaska Field Office

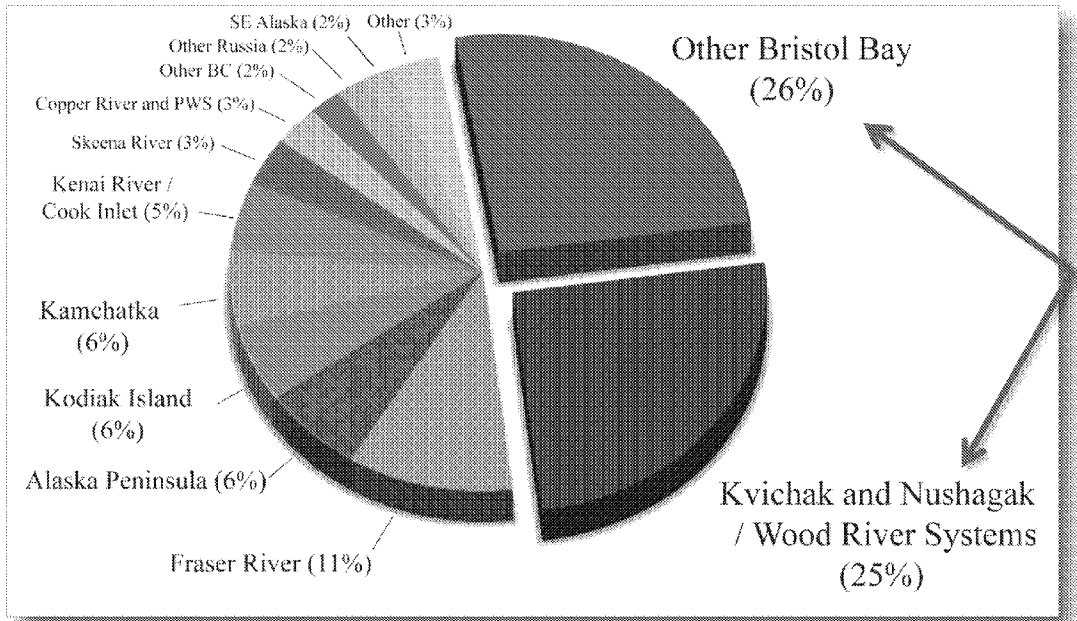
24 September, 2010





Global Significance:

Bristol Bay produces ~51% of all sockeye salmon on earth



51% of all sockeye salmon come from Bristol Bay

From: Ruggerone et al. 2010. Abundance of adult hatchery and wild salmon by region of the North Pacific. Univ. of Washington, School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, Report SAFS-UW 1001, Seattle WA.
and Pinsky et al. 2009. Range-wide selection of catchments for Pacific salmon conservation. Conservation Biology (23) 681-691.



Global Significance:

Bristol Bay also produces:

- 51% of all Sockeye salmon
- + 4% of all Chinook salmon
- + 5% of all Chum salmon
- + 3% of all Coho salmon
- + <1% of all Pink salmon

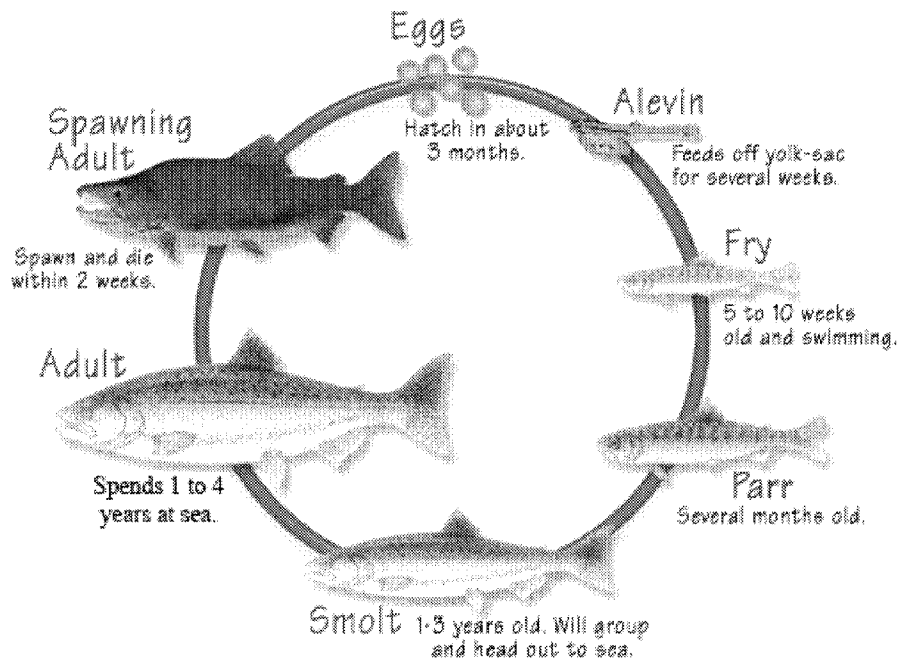
Total: ***10% of all wild salmon on earth***

From: Ruggerone et al. 2010. Abundance of adult hatchery and wild salmon by region of the North Pacific. Univ. of Washington, School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, Report SAFS-UW 1001, Seattle WA.



What do salmon need?

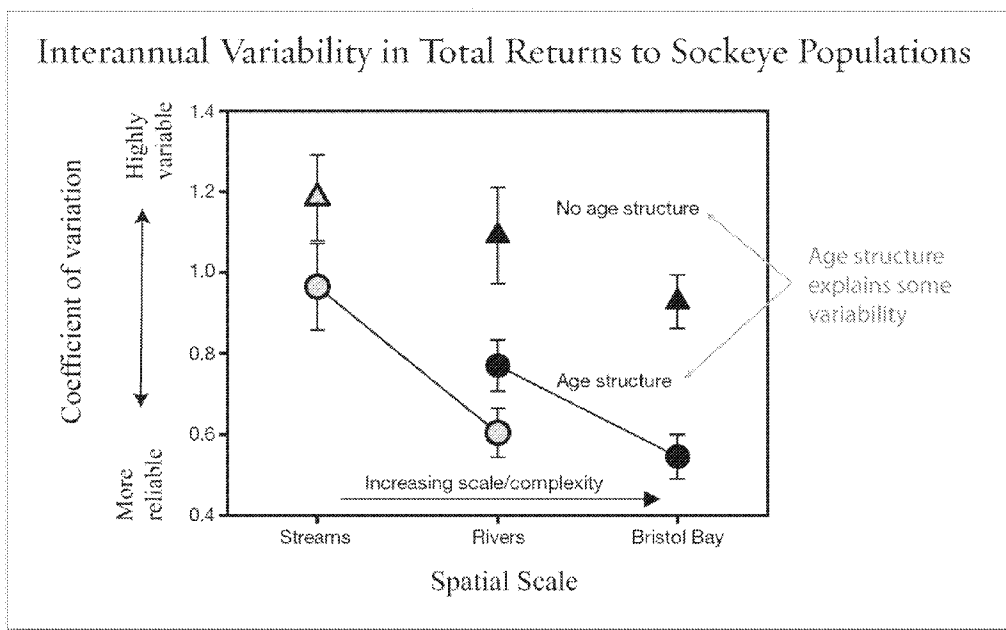
- Life history requirements:





What do salmon need?

- Population diversity and the “portfolio effect”

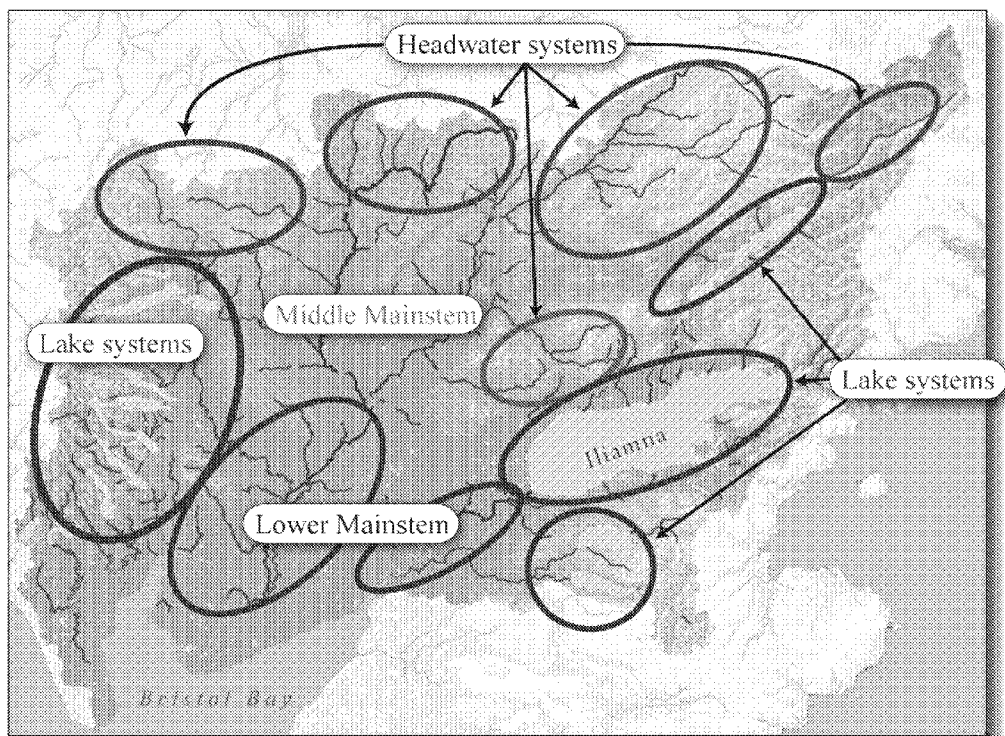


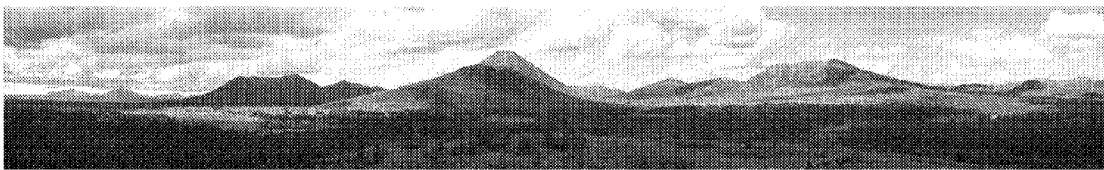
From: Schindler, et al. 2010. Population stability and the portfolio effect in an exploited species.
Nature 635: 609 - 613



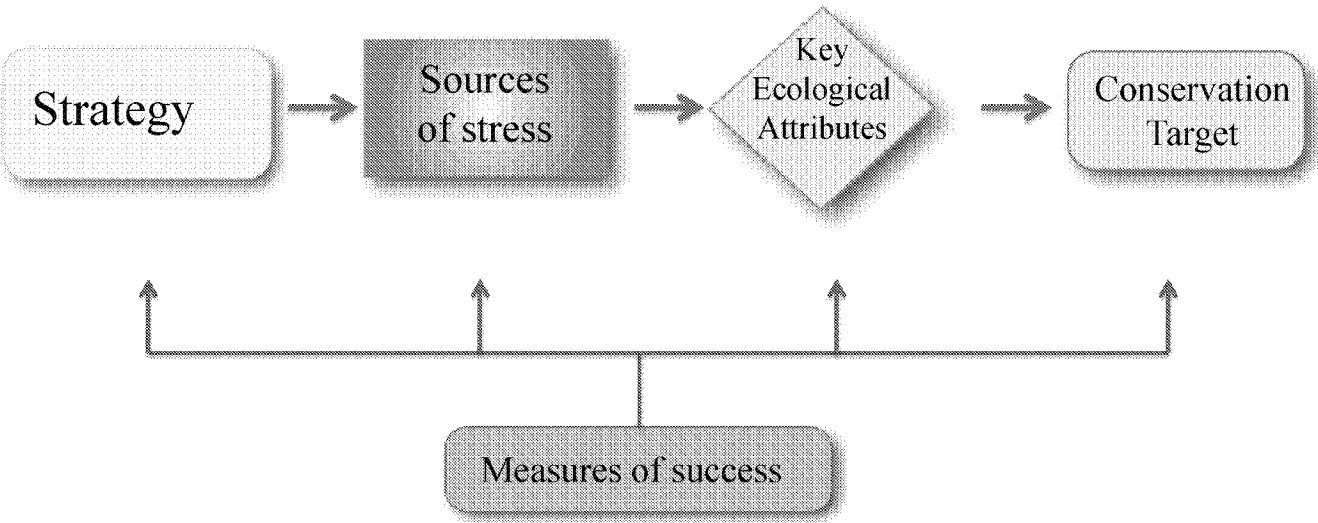
What do salmon need?

- Population diversity and the “portfolio effect”





A Conceptual Model for Conservation Planning:



From TNC (2007): A Conservation Action Planning Handbook: Developing Strategies, Taking Actions and Measuring Success at any Scale. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington VA. 129 pp.

EPA-7609-0008113_00007



Sources of Stress

Risks to key ecological attributes associated with large-scale mining

Ecological Attributes

Physical and biological functions necessary to maintain viability of each salmon life stage

Life History Requirements

Life stages representing "links in a chain" are essential for successful conservation of salmon

Eggs
(embryonic development)

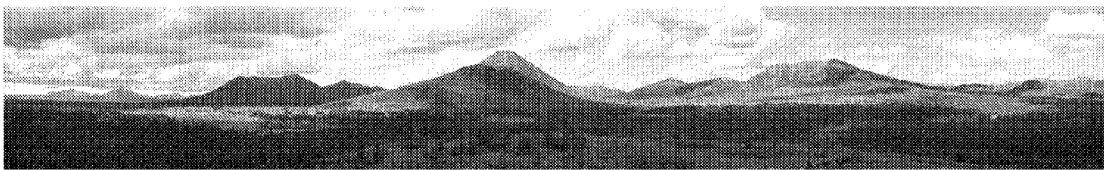
Alevin
(pre-emergence)

Fry
(emergence)

Parr
(freshwater rearing)

Smolt
(out migration)

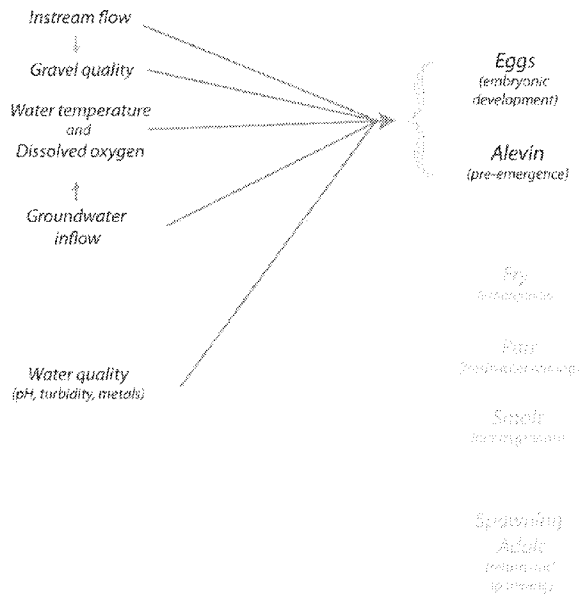
Spawning
Adult
(return and spawning)

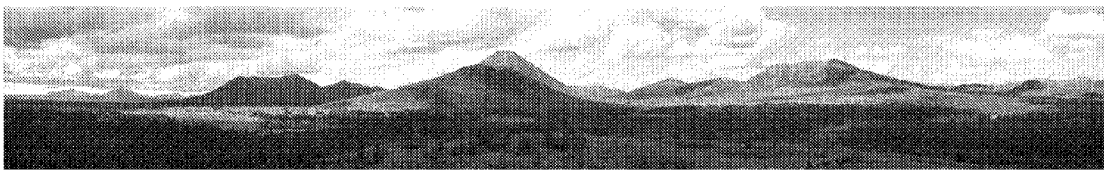


Sources of Stress
*High-magnitude, low-frequency events
and chronic, low-magnitude stressors*

Ecological Attributes
*Physical and biological functions necessary
to maintain viability of each salmon life stage*

Life History Requirements
*Life stages representing "links in a chain" are
essential for successful conservation of salmon*

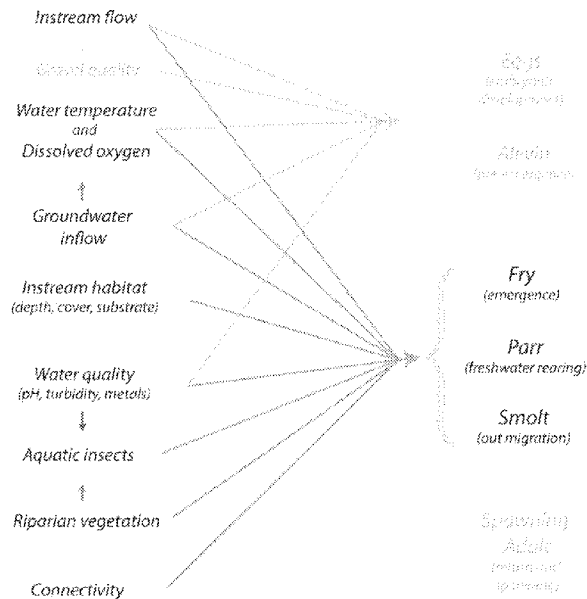


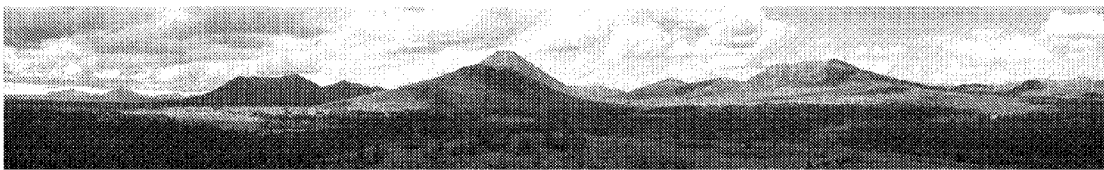


Sources of Stress
Anthropogenic and natural factors that stress each life stage, hindering growth

Ecological Attributes
Physical and biological functions necessary to maintain viability of each salmon life stage

Life History Requirements
Life stages representing "links in a chain" are essential for successful conservation of salmon





Sources of Stress
Anthropogenic and natural factors that stress or degrade habitat and affect the ability of populations to maintain viability

Ecological Attributes
Physical and biological functions necessary to maintain viability of each salmon life stage

Life History Requirements
Life stages representing "links in a chain" are essential for successful conservation of salmon

